

Industrial Pretreatment Newsletter

Published for industrial dischargers by the King County Industrial Waste Program (KCIW)



King County

Department of
Natural Resources and Parks
Wastewater Treatment Division
Industrial Waste Program

Volume XXVI: Issue 2 Fall 2011

Mission Statement

The mission of the Industrial Waste Program is to protect the environment, public health, biosolids quality, and King County's regional sewerage systems. We work cooperatively with our customers as we regulate industrial discharges, provide technical assistance, and monitor the regional sewerage system.

2010 KCIW Rewards and Recognition Program

(Awarded in 2011 and listed here throughout that year)

2010 Commitment-to-Compliance Awards

(awarded to five percent of those with industrial wastewater discharge permits this year)

GM Nameplate Inc.

Hexcel Corp.

Industrial Container Services

International Paper Co.

King County Solid Waste Division -

Cedar Hills Landfill

Mastercraft Metal Finishing Inc.

2010 Gold Awards

(awarded to 40 percent of those with industrial wastewater discharge permits this year)

Aero Controls Inc. -

20th Street NW

Alaskan Copper Works - 6th Ave.

Amgen Corp. - Bothell

Art Brass Plating Inc.

Black Oxide LLC

Boeing Commercial Airplane -
Auburn

Boeing Commercial Airplane -
North Field

Boeing Commercial Airplane -
Renton

Boeing Electronics Center

BP West Coast Products LLC

Burlington Northern Santa Fe

(Continued on page 2)



Brightwater local discharge limits update

With the Brightwater Treatment Plant scheduled for operation in 2011, KCIW completed an evaluation of the Brightwater sewer service area to assess whether the existing discharge limits are protective. In addition, following the past practice in KCIW, the County will be updating the daily metal loading limits for large volume dischargers in the Brightwater service area.



SOUNDVIEW AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

King County's Brightwater Treatment Plant

King County has local discharge limits that specify the allowable amounts of chemicals that industries can discharge to the King County sanitary sewer system. King County applies these local discharge limits at the four King County wastewater treatment plants:

- Carnation Wastewater Treatment Plant (Carnation)
- South Wastewater Treatment Plant (Renton)
- Vashon Wastewater Treatment Plant (Vashon Is.)
- West Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (Seattle)

State and federal regulations require evaluation of existing local discharge limits whenever there is a change in: the wastewater treatment process, environmental criteria or the influent wastewater quality at a wastewater treatment plant. The regulations require development of new local discharge limits whenever the Approval Authority (e.g., the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) or the Control Authority (e.g., King County) determine that the existing local discharge limits are not protective of an existing wastewater treatment system.

(Continued on page 4)



King County wastewater discharge permit activity

King County discharges treated wastewater under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by Ecology with authority delegated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These permits outline the conditions under which a municipality can discharge treated wastewater.

This spring Ecology issued an NPDES permit for King County's Brightwater Treatment Plant authorizing the discharge of treated wastewater from the plant to central Puget Sound. Ecology has also issued a Reclaimed Water permit for production, distribution and use of reclaimed water for irrigation, commercial and industrial uses. The state renewed the County's Vashon Treatment Plant permit, effective September. Industrial users of the sewer system play an important part in helping the County meet its regulations.

Learn more about the County's NPDES permits at:

www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wtd/About/System/NPDES.aspx.

King County treatment plants awarded for outstanding records of permit compliance

In late spring 2011, King County's Wastewater Treatment Division earned two Peak Performance Awards from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies for outstanding compliance with state and federal environmental permit requirements in 2010. The County's South and West Point treatment plants received Platinum Peak Performance awards for attaining 100 percent compliance with the effluent limits established by their respective NPDES permit limits under the federal Clean Water Act and the state's Water Pollution Control Law.

The County's Carnation and Vashon treatment plants each won a Gold Award for consistently meeting all NPDES permit limits during the 2010 calendar year.

Attend the grand opening of the Brightwater Treatment System – page 12!

Middle tier industries eligible for reduced level of permitting

KCIW's proposed changes to King County Code 28.84.060, approved by the Metropolitan King County Council in fall 2010, were necessary due to amendments the EPA made to its Pretreatment Streamlining Final Rule (effective in 2005) updating the National Pretreatment Program. The purpose of the new streamlining rule is to reduce the burden of and provide flexibility in technical and administrative requirements for industrial users and publicly owned treatment works.

As a result of the new federal regulations, a "middle tier" of industries under a wastewater discharge permit that are categorical and discharge less than 5,000 gallons per day (gpd) can now choose to operate under a reduced level of permitting. Facilities approved as middle tier by KCIW

(AWARDS-Continued from page 1)

Railway - Interbay Facility
Davis Wire Corp.
Electrofinishing Inc.
Genie Industries - Bldgs. 6 & 7 -
Scissors Plant
Glacier Northwest Inc.,
dba CalPortland
GM Nameplate Inc.
Hexcel Corp.
Hytek Finishes Co.
Industrial Container Services
International Paper Co.
Interstate Brands Corp. -
Hostess Brands
Island Spring Inc.
Kenworth Truck Co.
King County Solid Waste Division -
Cedar Hills Landfill
King County Solid Waste Division -
Factoria Transfer Station
King County Solid Waste Division -
Houghton Transfer Station
King County Solid Waste Division -
Shoreline Transfer Station
King County Solid Waste Division -
Vashon Transfer Station
King's Command Foods Inc.
Magnetic and Penetrant
Services Co.
Marel Seattle Inc.
Mastercraft Metal Finishing Inc.
Metro Transit South Base
Mikron Industries
National Industrial Concepts
Pacific Iron and Metal
Port of Seattle, Seattle-Tacoma
International Airport, IWS
Precor Inc. - Plant 2
Primus International - University
Swaging Division
Protective Coatings Inc.
Rexam Beverage Can Co.
Safeway Inc. - Bellevue
Beverage Plant
Seattle Barrel Co.
Seattle Solid Waste - Kent
Highlands Landfill
Stoller Metals Inc.
Tri-Way Industries Inc.
Universal Sheet Metal Inc.
Vectra Fitness Inc.
Western Metal Art and Sign
Western Pneumatic Tube



2010 Silver Awards

(awarded to 16 percent of those with industrial wastewater discharge permits this year)

Amgen Corp. - Seattle

Bayer HealthCare - Lynnwood

Exotic Metals Forming Co.

Foss Maritime Co.

G & K Services

Genie Industries - Bldgs. 3 & 4

Kerry Food & Beverage

King County Dept. of

Transportation - Renton

Decant Facility

King County Wastewater

Treatment Division - North

Creek Construction Site

Litehouse Inc.

Pepsi-Cola Co.

Pioneer Industries

Precor Inc. - Plant 1

Prototron Circuits Inc.

Ralcorp Frozen Bakery

Products

Shasta Beverages

Skills Inc. - Auburn Facility

Smith Fabrication Inc.

TOC Holdings Co.

Todd Pacific Shipyards Corp.

Industrial Waste Advisory Committee

Terry Beals, Sound Transit

Kevin Burrell, Environmental

Coalition of South Seattle

(ECOSS)

Wendee Cook, Exotic Metals

Forming Co.

Ken Falcone, Cargill, Inc.

Donna Hoskins, Bayer

HealthCare

Bill Hughes, Bellevue

Community College

Mark LaFata, Aerojet-General

Jed Rusyniak, Coca-Cola Co.

Steve Simacek, Hytek Finishes

Gail Spencer, Vigor

Shipyards Inc.

Heather Trim, People for

Puget Sound

Doris Turner, Boeing

Commercial Airplane Group -

Renton

Chris VanHoof, City of Kent

Scott Woerman, Landau

Associates

may have reduced sampling requirements and the program may sample and inspect them every other year instead of annually. Ten to 15 current wastewater discharge permittees in King County are eligible.

Companies and facilities would request KCIW approval if they choose the middle tier status. Some requests are in progress. There are restrictions and criteria such as which treatment plant a facility discharges to, federal criteria and whether the facility has violations within a certain time period. While KCIW is still examining what internal procedures and practices will be needed for it to approve middle tier status, it encourages eligible facilities to contact their assigned compliance investigators to discuss this cost-saving opportunity.

Are you accessing the most up-to-date King County Code to review Industrial Waste Program regulations?

The program sends a printout of the applicable King County Code to facilities issued new and renewed wastewater discharge permits and Discharge Approvals. As the County updated the code in 2010, some facilities may be consulting a booklet provided to them prior to that time. Facilities can view current King County Code online at **www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code.aspx**. Up-to-date hard copy printouts are available from KCIW. (See contact information below.)

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About the Industrial Pretreatment Newsletter

Published by the Industrial Waste Program, Wastewater Treatment Division, King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP)

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Publication is available on the Internet at: **www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wastewater/IndustrialWaste/About/Newsletter.aspx**

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www.kingcounty.gov/industrialwaste

This material is provided in alternative formats upon request by calling 206-263-3000 or TTY relay: 711

With the Brightwater wastewater treatment plant scheduled for operation King County determined that it was important to evaluate the Brightwater sewer service area to assess whether the existing King County local discharge limits are protective. Since there is overlap between service areas for the existing and future configuration of the sewer system, King County evaluated the chemical loadings within the service areas of the Brightwater treatment plant as well as the existing service areas for the South Treatment Plant and West Point Treatment Plant. The future configuration of the sewer system will consist of dedicated service areas for the Brightwater, South, and West Point treatment plants.

From 2007 to 2009, King County collected chemical data for metals, semi-volatile organic compounds, and volatile organic compounds to evaluate the existing and future conditions within the King County sewer system before and after startup of the Brightwater plant. The County converted the collected chemical concentration data to loading values (i.e., pounds of chemical per day) and compared these to acceptable loading criteria based on the most stringent environmental criteria. These criteria involved evaluations based on the potential to inhibit wastewater treatment microorganisms, water quality for discharge of treated wastewater to Puget Sound, acceptance standards for land application of biosolids, and potential to impact sewer workers based on occupational exposure standards. All of the chemicals evaluated had calculated loading values below the environmental criteria. Of the chemicals monitored, metals warranted greater scrutiny than organic compounds.

King County has numerical local limits for metals and these are recommended for periodic development or evaluation following U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance. Most of the calculated loading values were less than 30 percent of the associated allowable loading value, with the exception of copper and zinc for all of the treatment plants and for arsenic and lead for the West Point plant. For all of the metals that

exceeded 30 percent of the associated allowable loading value, the percent industrial loading was generally less than 10 percent of the calculated loading value. These data indicate that a large contribution for these metals originates from non-industrial inputs, such as domestic sources like corrosion in household plumbing (i.e., for copper, lead, and zinc) or others. (See graphs, Page 5.)

Based on the loading calculations conducted for this evaluation, King County determined that the current local discharge limits for metals will be protective of the County sewer system after the Brightwater treatment plant comes on-line. The two metals that are not included in the existing local discharge limits, molybdenum and selenium, form oxy-anions and do not have good removal efficiencies using standard treatment technology. Because of these characteristics, and the low loading values calculated, King County recommended that development of local discharge limits for molybdenum or selenium would have limited value.

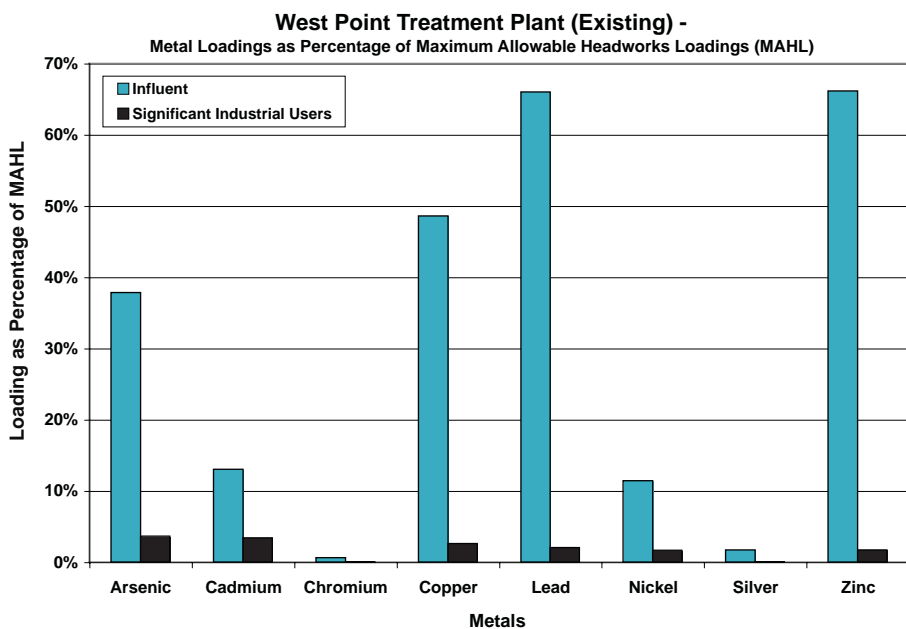
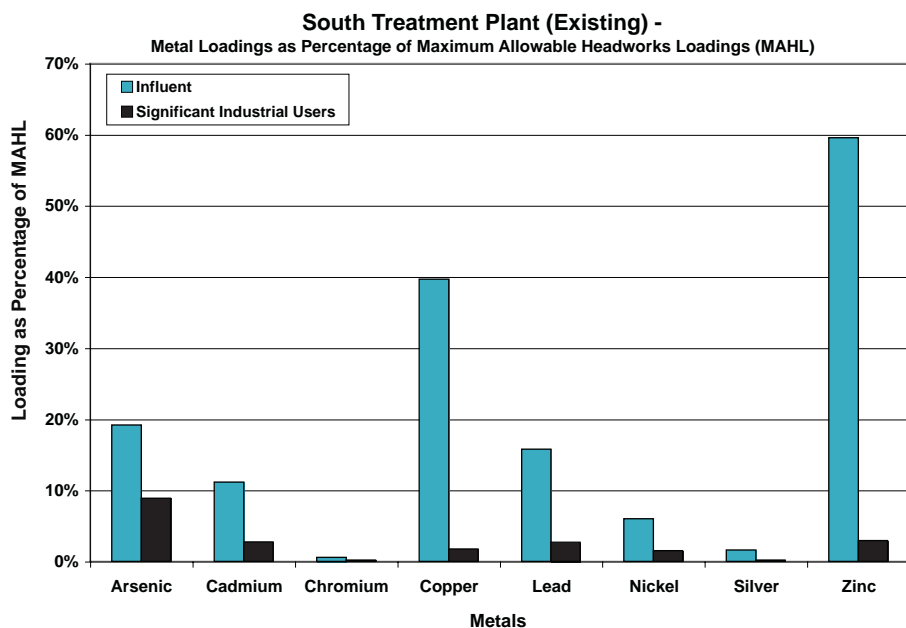
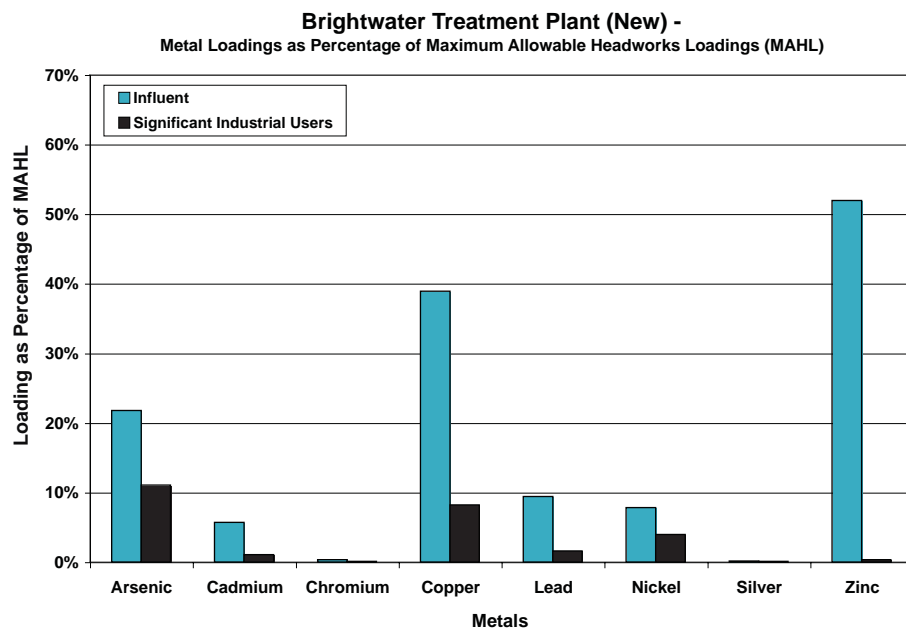
King County recently received approval from Ecology for the evaluation of the local discharge limits for the Brightwater plant as well as for the South and West Point plants. The County concluded that the existing local discharge limits are protective and do not need to be revised. Ecology concurred with the County conclusion but will require a reassessment of the local limits for the Brightwater plant in 2016 after a long period of data collection from the influent, effluent and biosolids.

Although the local limits concentrations will not change, the County may revise daily metal loading limits for large volume dischargers because of the alterations to the treatment plant service areas. KCIW is still evaluating system data, but it does not anticipate that the loading limits will have a significant impact on the industrial users of the County sewer system.

For further information, or to obtain a copy of the local limits report, contact KCIW's staff engineer, Bruce Tiffany, at bruce.tiffany@kingcounty.gov or 206-263-3001 or TTY: 711.

King County Treatment Plant Metals Loadings 2011

(see article pages 1 and 4.)

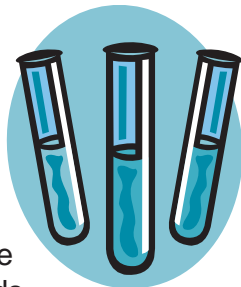




Collecting a legally defensible self-monitoring effluent sample

How do facilities know what's required?

Each KCIW industrial wastewater discharge permit and Discharge Authorization with a condition to conduct self-monitoring sampling and analysis must follow published and approved methods. EPA has a useful Web page for the Clean Water Act Analytical Methods, www.epa.gov/waterscience/methods that provides the references to the most recent 40 CFR Part 136.3 requirements on their Approved General Purpose Methods page. Facilities can find sample containers, preservation and maximum allowable holding times in 40 CFR Part 136.3, Table II. Information in the table takes precedence over information in specific methods. In addition to having samples analyzed following one of the approved procedures outlined in the most recent CFR Part 136.3, Table I (A–H), the EPA requires that only “sufficiently sensitive” analytical methods be used for self-monitoring requirements. A sufficiently sensitive analytical method is one where the method detection limit is significantly lower than the discharge limit cited in the permit or Discharge Authorization. For example, it is not necessary for an industrial discharger to use a more expensive ICP-MS method for the determination of common metals when ICP, a less expensive method, is likely sufficiently sensitive.



KCIW recognizes that the majority of facilities discharging industrial wastewater work with private labs and that, in the majority of cases, the contract labs provide sample containers, including some that are pre-preserved. **While the lab should be familiar with EPA requirements, the person responsible for the collection of a legally defensible (valid) sample is the authorized representative of each facility with a KCIW permit or discharge authorization.**

Are some samples more difficult to collect than others are?

The samples that have the potential to have more issues during collection:

- Cyanides (total or amenable to chlorination) require careful testing of interferences in the

field prior to preservation. Facilities need to perform the testing for interferences and subsequent preservation as each sample is collected. Facilities required to collect composite samples for cyanide (up to four each day may be required) must have procedures in place to ensure that each individual sample is treated correctly prior to compositing (in field or in laboratory).

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) require testing for the presence of chlorine residual in the field. Facilities required to collect composite VOCs (up to four each day may be required) need to collect samples individually that must be composited in the laboratory.
- Facilities can collect Base Neutral Acids (BNAs) composites using an auto sampler with a glass carboy and Teflon tubing. The use of plastics when sampling for BNAs will give elevated levels of phthalates in the results. Regulations require testing of the pH and for the presence of chlorine for this analysis.

The EPA updated the sample collection protocols most recently in 2007 for many chemical parameters. KCIW encourages facilities that may still not be fully familiar with the updates to review the full tables under 40 CFR Part 136.3, especially the 2007 updates. Facilities can easily get links to this CFR (and others) by going to the regulations section of the program's Web pages: www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wastewater/IndustrialWaste/Regulations.aspx.

What steps can a facility take to evaluate its sampling and analyses protocols?

- Be familiar with the requirements in the authorization issued by KCIW.
- Review the pertinent parts of 40 CFR and above links and become familiar with EPA requirements.
- Discuss any deviations between the 40 CFR Part 136.3 tables and facility protocols with the analytical lab, which should provide an explanation.
- Significant Industrial Users with a King County industrial wastewater discharge permit could check and compare their sampling techniques

(Continued on page 7)

and containers with KCIW sampling staff when they visit for routine monitoring. If there are any differences, facilities should first talk to their laboratories and discuss any discrepancies with their assigned KCIW compliance investigators. Some parameters have more than one approved method, and which one facilities use depends on the laboratory they use.

- Industrial Users with a Major Discharge Authorization should contact and discuss discrepancies with the investigator assigned to their facilities.

Septage acceptance monitoring



King County's septage acceptance facility at South Treatment Plant

A new King County Public Rule PUT 8-22 (PR), allowing the discharge of hauled waste at a King County treatment plant (effective in 2008) describes procedures to allow the discharge of non-domestic septage, commercial wastes, industrial wastes, and grease removed from a grease trap, septic tank, or cesspool into a designated septage facility in King County. KCIW regulates commercial septage that will be hauled to the County's septage acceptance facility at its South Treatment Plant.

KCIW did septage surveillance monitoring this spring at the County's South Plant to evaluate compliance with its septage acceptance policies. Personnel inspected and collected metals samples from 15 septage haulers. The County will use the results to plan a septage monitoring program that helps septage haulers understand and maintain compliance with the County's septage acceptance policies and procedures.



Ecology publication provides technical assistance

Ecology publishes "Shoptalk," an online newsletter about dangerous waste and pollution prevention. Recent topics range from the Hazardous Substances Databank in the Toxicology Network Database, burning used oil on site, septic tanks, boatyards and auto recyclers to updates on regulations.

Read Shoptalk editions at: www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/shoptalk.html. Subscribe to the newsletter by going to: <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=SHOPTALK-NEWSLETTER&A=1>.

Is an EnvirOvation Award in your future?

KCIW gives the EnvirOvation Award to companies and facilities with industrial wastewater discharge approvals within the King County sewer service area that are leaders in environmental protection. The award provides an incentive to area facilities to voluntarily go beyond regulatory obligations to manage operations in ways that help support regional efforts to help protect public health and enhance the environment.

KCIW's EnvirOvation Award winners are eligible to be nominated by King County for its Green Globe Leader in Industrial Waste Reduction Award.

The program revised awards criteria and eligibility in 2010. KCIW is encouraging applications through Nov. 1. Facilities can discuss the award with their assigned KCIW compliance investigators and can go to: www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wastewater/IndustrialWaste/About/Awards_program/Awards_enviro.aspx for eligibility criteria and application.

2010 KCIW Commitment-to-Compliance awards

What do a small local family-owned metal finisher operating since 1947, a Seattle-based electronics industry supplier, a barrel washing facility on the banks of the Duwamish Waterway, an international paper company in Bellevue and a major regional landfill have in common besides operating with good business models and employing more than 500 people? From 2006 through 2010 six industrial facilities authorized by KCIW to pretreat and discharge wastewater to the regional wastewater collection system have met every compliance requirement 100 percent of the time. This amazing accomplishment won these industrial facilities the prestigious Commitment-to-Compliance award from KCIW in 2011.

King County Wastewater Treatment Division management and staff visited the facilities in May to present the awards and thank the employees and their management for their commitment to environmental protection and public health. Through their actions of ensuring zero violations over five consecutive years, the employees at these facilities demonstrated that King County's mission to protect human health and enhance the environment and to create resources from wastewater will continue to be achieved in partnership with industrial dischargers to the sewer system.

GM Nameplate Inc.

Seattle's GM Nameplate Inc. manufactures a range of products from labels to touch screens; from signs to electronic switch assemblies. Discharging from 5,000 – 10,000 gpd of industrial wastewater, the company has been permitted by KCIW since 1987.

From l. to r.: Peggy Rice, KCIW compliance investigator; Greg Bush, manager, Environmental and Community Services, King County Wastewater Treatment Division; Ken Gross, environmental coordinator; Leon Goldin, electroform manager; Joaquin Ivarra, electroform lead and Brad Root, president, Seattle division.



Hexcel Corp.

2010 Commitment-to-Compliance awardee Hexcel Corp. (picture not available) is the owner of a Kent groundwater remediation site permitted to discharge contaminated stormwater. Its discharge volume is about 60,000 gpd.

Industrial Container Services

Industrial Container Services, Seattle, is a part of Industrial Container Services, the largest provider of reusable container solutions in the United States that operates 18 facilities in 14 states. The Seattle facility specializes in the washing, manufacturing and reconditioning of barrels and steel drums that have contained everything from food products to solvents. The facility discharges approximately 25,000 gpd of industrial wastewater.

From l. to r.: Rick Cabuco, general manager, Industrial Container Services; and with KCIW, Environmental Program Managing Supervisor Despina Strong and Compliance Investigator Dave Haberman.



International Paper Co.

International Paper Co.'s Bellevue plant produced corrugated boxes for seafood and industrial companies, reducing chemical use by utilizing an environmentally-friendly ink for its boxes. The plant discharges an average of 18,000 gpd.

From l. to r.: KCIW Compliance Investigator Peggy Rice, Environmental Program Managing Supervisor Despina Strong; and, with International Paper Co.: Marty Taylor, site manager for Bellevue and Yakima; John Magnuson, wastewater operator and William Lundy, special projects manager/maintenance manager.



King County Solid Waste Division - Cedar Hills Regional Landfill

Permitted to discharge industrial wastewater since 1977, King County's 920-acre Cedar Hills Regional Landfill in Maple Valley is the only remaining landfill in the county. Receiving nearly one million tons of solid waste per year, the facility is the largest discharger of industrial wastewater to the County sewer system – up to 3.5 million gpd.



From l. to r.: front row: Despina Strong, KCIW environmental program managing supervisor and, with King County Solid Waste Division - Cedar Hills Landfill: Pam Badger, environmental program managing supervisor, (back row) wastewater treatment operators Matt McCollum, Dan Stock, Karen Wilcox and Jim Giger; KCIW Compliance Investigator Greg Newborn.

Mastercraft Metal Finishing Inc.

Mastercraft Metal Finishing Inc., Seattle, in business for over 58 years, is celebrating its second consecutive Commitment-to-Compliance Award. The company, which electroplates marine, automotive and commercial parts, discharges about 1,800 gpd.



From l. to r.: Front row, Despina Strong, KCIW environmental program managing supervisor, James Gaviglio, owner, Mastercraft Metal Finishing; Pam Elardo director, King County Wastewater Treatment Division. Back row: Mastercraft employees Richard Pruett and Craig Harris, and Greg Newborn, KCIW compliance investigator.

Congratulations all!

May 5 Industrial Waste Advisory Committee (IWAC) meeting notes

(See end of article to learn about accessing the full meeting summary.)

With the goal of protecting the environment, public health, biosolids quality and King County's regional sewage system, IWAC meets to exchange ideas among representatives of industrial wastewater dischargers, sewer agencies, environmental groups, and KCIW staff.



Congratulations to IWAC members winning 2010 KCIW Gold and Silver Awards!

KCIW Program updates, review and discussion

- **Local limits presentation** (See article page 1.)
- **Best Management Practice (BMP) for molybdenum in King County**– KCIW responded to a 2006 EPA announcement of its intention to establish a lower level for molybdenum with an analysis of local use. The program does not plan to establish a molybdenum local limit; will provide information to industrial users and urge them to use BMPs.
- **Winery/brewery guidelines project update** – KCIW, developing permitting guidelines for the winery/brewery industry to protect the sewer system from high pH, will be surveying all wineries and breweries in the County's sewer service area.
- **Septage monitoring project update** (See update page 3.)
- **Middle tier procedures update** – (See update page 2.)

Roundtable - (All)

- Suggestion: that the IWAC committee explore the topic of water reduction methods at industrial facilities by inviting guest speakers to talk about any new technologies and potential strategies.

The next meeting is Nov. 2. The building is wheelchair accessible. Everyone wishing to attend can arrange special accommodations by calling 206-263-3000 or TTY: 711 or emailing: info.KCIW@kingcounty.gov.

IWAC full meeting summaries and dates of upcoming meetings are posted at: www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wastewater/IndustrialWaste/About/Advisory_committee.aspx. Meeting summaries available in alternate formats are available from KCIW by request. (See Contacts, page 3.)

Meet an IWAC member

KCIW is presenting a series of profiles of its Industrial Waste Advisory Committee (IWAC) members.



Ken Falcone

Cargill, Inc.

Location: Seattle

Discharges: average 5,000 gpd

Function: Food grade liquid sweetener distribution facility. Permitted to wash out the tanker trucks that carry the liquid sweetener.

Ken is a terminal manager with Cargill Inc's Corn Milling division, overseeing the distribution of corn syrup sweetener in locations in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Canada. Ken's expectation as an IWAC member is to better understand the process of industrial wastewater as well as learning more about County and federal pretreatment regulations.

Recent enforcement actions

King County's Industrial Waste Program is responsible for making sure that water used by County industries returns to our waterways clean and safe. This protects our water resources, our public health, the workers at our treatment plants and the biosolids produced there.

Most businesses in King County do an excellent job of meeting this clean water goal by treating their industrial wastewater before they discharge it to the sewer. Whenever possible, we work to provide technical assistance and help industries reach compliance before enforcement actions become necessary. If companies violate clean water standards, however, we do take enforcement actions, as federal regulations require.

The following companies are users of the County sewer system that violated treatment requirements between March 2011 and July 2011 or have not had their violations previously published. They were found in significant noncompliance during the reporting period; received fines; had violations that were unique or warranted special attention; or met a combination of those actions.

The following company sends its wastewater to King County's West Point Treatment Plant - Seattle

Pacific Rendering Co.

Nature of Violation/Type of Pollutant:	Basis for Publication:	Comment:
Failure to file a required report more than 30 days past the due date.	Pacific Rendering was in significant non-compliance for the failure to file a required report within 30 days of the due.	The report was filed.

Penalty: A notification of significant non-compliance.

Other Enforcement Actions: The King County Industrial Waste Program also acted on 18 other violations at 10 companies and facilities for the following parameters: chromium (1); permit violations: A) failure to properly maintain pretreatment system (1); B) failure to follow solids best management practices (1); C) failure to notify KCIW of a facility change (1); D) failure to collect required samples and maintain log (1); E) failure to manage stormwater as required by permit (1); F) exceeding maximum allowed flow rate (1); G) failure to continuously monitor pH (1); H) failure to properly maintain pretreatment system (1); reporting-late reports (8); zinc (1).

We all need to work together to prevent pollution. If you have information for, or questions about the Industrial Waste Program, please call 206-263-3000 or TTY: 711, or email: info.KCIW@kingcounty.gov. You may also go to: www.kingcounty.gov/industrialwaste to learn more.



King County

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Industrial Waste Program

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CELEBRATE A SOUND FUTURE

Saturday, Sept. 24: The grand opening of the Brightwater Treatment System

Brightwater is the largest expansion of our regional wastewater treatment system in almost 50 years! Please join us for an historic event to celebrate the grand opening of this state-of-the-art facility that will serve our growing population and protect our natural resources for the next generation of Puget Sound residents.

For more information go to:
www.kingcounty.gov/brightwatercenter,
email Brightwater@kingcounty.gov, or call
206-684-1280 or TTY: 711.



Creating Resources from Wastewater